

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 647—DESIGNATING THE LAST WEEKEND OF JUNE 2022 TO COMMEMORATE THE FIRST WEEKEND OF THE 1969 HARLEM CULTURAL FESTIVAL AND THE FIRST FULL WEEKEND OF MAY TO COMMEMORATE THE FINAL WEEKEND OF THE NEW ORLEANS JAZZ AND HERITAGE FESTIVAL OF 1970

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 647

Whereas, in the summer of 1969, singer Tony Lawrence, television and video director Hal Tulchin, New York Mayor John Lindsay, and New York City Parks Commissioner August Heckscher organized the Harlem Cultural Festival, where some of the most famous artists of color of the 1960s performed for free in Mount Morris Park (now Marcus Garvey Park) in Harlem, New York;

Whereas the Harlem Cultural Festival was the culmination of a movement, in which Black artists, performers, and activists shared their art with hundreds of thousands of fellow Americans, entertained the throngs who attended, and gave voice to the political grievances of the late 1960s;

Whereas, during the weekends of June 29, July 13, July 20, July 27, August 17, and August 24 in 1969, performers and activists like Nina Simone, Mahalia Jackson, B.B. King, Luther Vandross, Roebuck "Pops" Staples, Edwin Hawkins, Herbie Mann, Abbey Lincoln, Max Roach, Babatunde Olatunji, Ray Barretto and His Orchestra, Sonny Sharrock, Cal Tjader, Mongo Santamaria, George Kirby, Don Alias, Weldon Irvine, Larry Willis, Maurice King and the Soul Music Festival Band, Professor Herman Stevens and the Voices of Faith, Henry Franklin, Steve Berrios, Sonny Fortune, Rodgers Grant, Hadley Caliman, William Allen, Chuck Carter, Jackie "Moms" Mabley, Dewey "Pigmeat" Markham, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Marcus Garvey Jr. celebrated Black music and culture in the United States and uplifted the voices of civil rights and local New York and Louisiana activists;

Whereas the Harlem Cultural Festival served as a stage to express both anger and hope for change, in the face of racial tensions that had bubbled over during the months and years prior to the event, and included notable moments such as—

(1) Tony Lawrence inviting protestors, angered by the building of a government office in Harlem when the neighborhood sorely needed a new high school, onto the main stage to highlight their cause;

(2) speakers like Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and Marcus Garvey Jr. calling for racial justice and progress;

(3) Nina Simone performing her song "To Be Young, Gifted and Black" and calling for equity; and

(4) Mahalia Jackson singing "Take My Hand, Precious Lord", the song Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's family asked her to sing at his funeral;

Whereas Mahalia Jackson's performance became a defining moment for the festival, with attendees laughing, dancing, and crying along, mourning and celebrating the legacy of Dr. King as they acknowledged the end of an era and the beginning of a new phase in the Civil Rights Movement;

Whereas the Harlem Cultural Festival represented a shift in Black culture, conscious-

ness, and expression, and the performances of the artists represented a movement away from performances designed to be palatable for white audiences and toward freer expression and celebration of Black art;

Whereas 1969 was a turning point, defined by—

(1) a new generation of Black activists and artists who wanted more than survival and respect and wanted to flourish;

(2) Harlem, which had long been considered the center of Black culture, seeing a new cultural explosion; and

(3) the Black Power movement inspiring new styles of fashion, art, and music that elevated and celebrated African and Black beauty, political purpose, and pride;

Whereas the Harlem Cultural Festival of 1969 captured the spirit of the Black Power movement, as this festival—

(1) marked the first time many of these artists had performed for such a large, predominantly Black crowd; and

(2) was multi-generational, as the older generation of gospel and blues artists invited the younger generation of soul, jazz, funk, rock, and pop artists to join in their performances;

Whereas the Harlem Cultural Festival showcased Black art and music from around the United States, including Mahalia Jackson, who sang her unique style of gospel rooted in the Deep South (especially Mississippi and Texas) and influenced by the blues and jazz that surrounded her in New Orleans, Louisiana, and B.B. King, who sang the Blues, a genre rooted in New Orleans that spread throughout the South, whose performances mingled with the jazz, pop, soul, and psychedelic funk sets of the younger artists;

Whereas the 1969 Harlem Cultural Festival may have inspired similar movements, such as the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival, which was first organized in 1970 to preserve and promote the music, culture, and heritage of the people of Louisiana;

Whereas the 1970 New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival featured renowned Black artists such as Mahalia Jackson, Duke Ellington, Peter Fountain, and Al Hirt;

Whereas the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival continues to showcase the rich musical heritage of Louisiana as it has continued to grow in popularity;

Whereas the Harlem Cultural Festival was a way to show that Harlem was more than the riots that rocked it in the prior years and was a coming together of unlikely allies, with Black Panthers providing security for the event and a Republican New York City Mayor enthusiastically supporting the festival as a peaceful moment after the violence that followed the assassination of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King;

Whereas the memory of the Harlem Cultural Festival was rescued and resuscitated by the internationally acclaimed 2021 documentary "Summer of Soul (. . . Or When the Revolution Could Not Be Televised)", which compiled over 40 hours of concert video of the festival recorded by director Hal Tulchin;

Whereas "Summer of Soul (. . . Or When the Revolution Could Not Be Televised)" highlights the cultural and political impacts of this festival by juxtaposing footage from the 1969 festival with modern-day interviews and voiceovers about the political environment at the time of the festival;

Whereas "Summer of Soul (. . . Or When the Revolution Could Not Be Televised)" won an Oscar for "Best Original Documentary" at the 94th Academy Awards on March 26, 2022, and a Grammy award for "Best Music Film" at the 64th Annual Grammy Awards Ceremony on April 3, 2022, which brought further attention and acclaim to the

performances at the 1969 Harlem Cultural Festival; and

Whereas the 1969 Harlem Cultural Festival and the 1970 New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival represent historic moments in Black cultural history: Now, therefore be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the last weekend of June 2022 to commemorate the first weekend of the Harlem Cultural Festival of 1969 and the first full weekend of May to commemorate the final weekend of the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival of 1970;

(2) recognizes the contributions of the Harlem Cultural Festival of 1969 and the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival of 1970 to Black art and culture;

(3) encourages Senators to plan appropriate activities that support the objectives of the Harlem Cultural Festival of 1969 and the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival of 1970; and

(4) encourages local governments in the United States to build partnerships with local Black artists, performers, and activists to further uplift Black culture and art and promote equal treatment of all people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 648—DESIGNATING MAY 2022 AS "NATIONAL BRAIN TUMOR AWARENESS MONTH"

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KELLY, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 648

Whereas more than an estimated 88,970 individuals will be diagnosed with a primary brain tumor in the United States in 2022, and an estimated 84,000 individuals in the United States were diagnosed with a primary brain tumor in 2021;

Whereas an estimated 700,000 individuals are living with a brain tumor in the United States;

Whereas in the United States, brain tumors are the—

(1) leading cause of death from cancer in children who are under 14 years of age and teens who are under 19 years of age; and

(2) second leading cause of death from cancer in young adults who are between 15 and 39 years of age;

Whereas the average 5-year survival rate for an individual in the United States following the diagnosis of a primary malignant brain tumor is only 35.6 percent;

Whereas it is estimated that 18,200 individuals in the United States will die as a result of a malignant brain tumor in 2022;

Whereas brain tumors may be malignant or benign but can be life-threatening in either case;

Whereas, as of the date of introduction of this resolution, approximately 700,000 individuals in the United States are living with a brain tumor;

Whereas treatment of brain tumors is complicated by the fact that more than 100 types of brain tumors exist;

Whereas the treatment and removal of brain tumors present significant challenges due to the uniquely complex and fragile nature of the brain;

Whereas brain tumors affect the primary organ in the human body that controls not only cognitive ability, but the actions of every other organ and limb in the body, leading to brain tumors being described as a disease that affects the whole individual;

Whereas brain tumor research is supported by a number of private, nonprofit research foundations and by Federal medical research institutions;

Whereas basic research may fuel advancements and development of new treatments for brain tumors;

Whereas obstacles to the development of new treatments for brain tumors remain, and there are limited strategies for the screening or early detection of brain tumors;

Whereas, despite the high number of individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor every year and the devastating prognoses for those individuals, only 5 drugs and 1 medical device are approved by the Food and Drug Administration to treat primary brain tumors;

Whereas the mortality rates associated with brain tumors have changed little during the 30-year period preceding the date of introduction of this resolution;

Whereas there is a need for greater public awareness of brain tumors, including the difficulties associated with research on brain tumors and the opportunities for advances in brain tumor research and treatment; and

Whereas May 2022, during which brain tumor advocates nationwide unite in awareness, outreach, and advocacy activities, is an appropriate month to recognize as “National Brain Tumor Awareness Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2022 as “National Brain Tumor Awareness Month”;

(2) encourages increased public awareness of brain tumors to honor the individuals who have lost their lives to a brain tumor or currently live with a brain tumor diagnosis;

(3) supports efforts to develop better treatments for brain tumors that will improve the quality of life and the long-term prognoses of individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor;

(4) expresses its support for individuals who are battling brain tumors, as well as the families, friends, and caregivers of those individuals; and

(5) urges a collaborative approach to brain tumor research, which is a promising means of advancing understanding of, and treatment for, brain tumors.

SENATE RESOLUTION 649—CONGRATULATING THE NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY BEARCATS MEN’S BASKETBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 2022 MEN’S DIVISION II NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 649

Whereas, on March 26, 2022, the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men’s basketball team (referred to in this preamble as “the Bearcats”) clinched their fourth National Collegiate Athletics Association National Championship (referred to in this preamble as “NCAA National Championship”) in 6 years in a triumphant 67–58 victory over the Augusta University Jaguars;

Whereas the Bearcats should be proud of the storied history of the Northwest Missouri State University basketball program, dating back to 1905, the year during which the University was founded;

Whereas the Bearcats should be commended for their achievements and dedication during the 2021–2022 season;

Whereas the victory of the Bearcats in the 2022 Men’s Division II NCAA National Championship, which marked the third consecutive NCAA National Championship for the team, cemented the place of the Bearcats in

Men’s Division II NCAA National Championship basketball history as the first “threepeat”;

Whereas the Augusta University Jaguars should be commended on their efforts and success during an unprecedented season amid the coronavirus pandemic;

Whereas the city of Evansville, Indiana, and the National Collegiate Athletics Association should be commended for their efforts in providing a safe environment for the student athletes and staff during the championship tournament;

Whereas the Bearcats went 6–0 during the 2022 NCAA National Championship tournament with an average margin of victory of 14 points;

Whereas the Bearcats clinched a first round victory against Minnesota State University Moorhead with a score of 69–54;

Whereas the Bearcats clinched a second round victory against Washburn University with a score of 70–55;

Whereas the Bearcats clinched a third round victory against Augustana University with a score of 70–56;

Whereas the Bearcats clinched a quarterfinals victory against Bentley University with a score of 61–43;

Whereas the Bearcats clinched a semifinals victory against Black Hills State University with a score of 70–57;

Whereas the Bearcats claimed their third consecutive NCAA National Championship title by defeating Augusta University with a score of 67–58;

Whereas Trevor Hudgins should be commended for his role in the victory of the Bearcats by scoring a game-high 31 points;

Whereas 3 members of the Bearcats scored in the double digits and should be commended for their scoring efforts:

- (1) Trevor Hudgins;
- (2) Luke Waters; and
- (3) Mitch Mascari;

Whereas Trevor Hudgins and Luke Waters should be celebrated for their selection to the Elite Eight National Collegiate Athletics Association All-Tournament Team;

Whereas Trevor Hudgins was awarded “Most Outstanding Player of Division II Men’s Basketball Elite Eight” and an award for a second consecutive National Association of Basketball Coaches Division II Player of the Year;

Whereas Ben McCollum was selected for the Clarence “Big House” Gaines Coach of the Year award for the third time in his career and the National Association of Basketball Coaches Division II Coach of the Year for the fifth time in his career;

Whereas the entire Northwest Missouri State University basketball program should be commended for their Division II record of 17 consecutive tournament wins;

Whereas the Bearcats won their ninth consecutive Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletics Association regular season title;

Whereas the Bearcats captured their tenth Mid-America Intercollegiate Athletics Association Tournament championship with an 84–76 win over Washburn on March 6, 2022 at Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, Missouri;

Whereas the entire Bearcats roster contributed to the NCAA National Championship victory, including Daniel Abreu, Byron Alexander, Diego Bernard, Blake Danitschek, Wes Dreamer, Trevor Hudgins, Isaiah Jackson, Mitch Mascari, Luke Moustakas, Spencer Schomers, Christian Stanislav, and Luke Waters;

Whereas the entire Bearcats coaching staff contributed to the NCAA National Championship victory, including Ben McCollum, Zach Schneider, Xavier Kurth, Dray Starzl, Jaran Richman, and Jake Coffman; and

Whereas the 3 consecutive NCAA National Championship victories of the Bearcats provide a sense of excitement and pride for the City of Maryville, Missouri, and Bearcat nation across Missouri: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Northwest Missouri State University Bearcats men’s basketball team, the entire Northwest Missouri State University community, Mayor of Maryville Tye Parsons, University President Dr. John Jasinski, Governor Mike Parson, and fans of the Bearcats on the National Collegiate Athletics Association National Championship victory; and

(2) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) President of Northwest Missouri State University John Jasinski;

(B) Head Coach of the Northwest Missouri State University men’s basketball team Ben McCollum; and

(C) Mayor of Maryville, Missouri, Tye Parsons.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I have two requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 24, 2022, at 2:15 p.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 24, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that several individuals serving on the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works majority staff and one individual in my personal office be granted privileges of the floor for the remainder of the Congress. Their names include Janine Barr, Mayely Boyce, Susan Kimball, Milo Goodell, Matthew Marzano, Grace Fluharty, Connor Ransom, Alex Smith, and James Drueckhammer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 3807, H.R. 3967, AND H.R. 6833

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I understand there are three bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time.